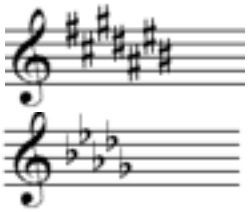
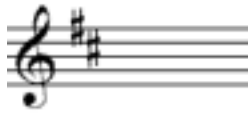
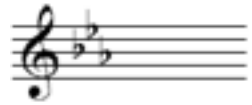
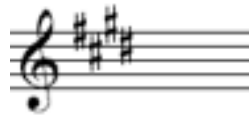
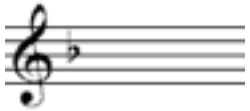
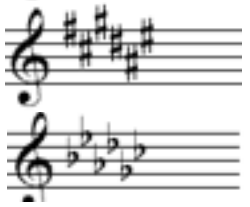
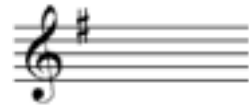
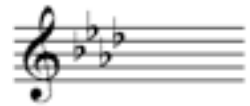
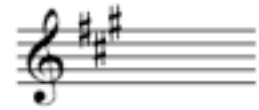
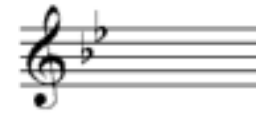
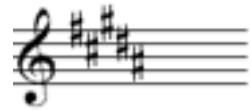
TRANSPOSITION CHART

Major					Relative Minor		Key Signature
C	D	E	F	G	A	B	
C# D ♭	D# E ♭	E# F	F# G ♭	G# A ♭	A# B ♭	B# C	
D	E	F#	G	A	B	C#	
E ♭	F	G	A ♭	B ♭	C	D	
E	F#	G#	A	B	C#	D#	
F	G	A	B ♭	C	D	E	
F# G ♭	G# A ♭	A# B ♭	B C ♭	C# D ♭	D# E ♭	E# F	
G	A	B	C	D	E	F#	
A ♭	B ♭	C	Db	E ♭	F	G	
A	B	C#	D	E	F#	G#	
B ♭	C	D	Eb	F	G	A	
B	C#	D#	E	F#	G#	A#	

HOW TO USE THE TRANSPOSING CHART

Say the song is in the key of C major and the first three chords of the song are D min7 | G 7 | C maj7.

Decide which key you wish to move to. For example say that you want to transpose into the key of F major. Locate the C major line and place your finger on the original chord letter for the first chord (e.g. **D** min7), then trace down the column to the new key centre line **F major** and you should land on the new chord letter **G**.

Do this for all the other chords. You will see that your new chords are G min7 | C7 | F maj7. **Only the letter name changes** not the chord quality, e.g. min7 stays a min7.

This method also applies to notation. For instance if the notes in the melody of the original key (D major) were **F#, E, D, E, F#** and you wanted to transposed them into A major, the new notes would be **C#, B, A, B, C#**. The rhythmic values stay the same.

If the key is in a minor key e.g. A minor then you follow the same process but you use the Relative Minor column. This is also a quick way to figure out the relative minor for each major key. E.g. The relative minor for G major is E minor.

On the left hand side you will find the correct key signatures for every key, major or minor.

NB C# and D ♭ are the same keyboard note as are F# and G ♭ .